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KOWLOON POWER STRIKE?

A 24-hour ultimatum is to be handed to the China Light & Power Company this morning by their power-plant and office employees setting the deadline at 10 a.m. tomorrow for final acceptance of their demands.

This decision was reached at a meeting of the committee of workers' representatives held yesterday, when it was revealed that negotiations with the management had fallen through.

On Friday last, representatives of the workers were in conference with the Company management for four hours, and it was understood the Company agreed to one of the men's demands for a 45-hour week with 48 hours pay.

The Company would not agree to a unilateral payment of a 25 per cent. increase in wages or a rehabilitation allowance as high as \$84 a month. Pay of the office staff, they said, could not be placed on the same basis as that of the Hong Kong Electric Co.

A walk-out of the power-plant and out-door staff and office workers would involve over 700 men, and a last minute attempt to head off the strike is expected to be made before the deadline.

CINEMA STRIKE AVERTED

A shut-down of cinemas in the Colony yesterday was averted by a last-minute agreement between the projection-room staff and their employers for an extension of the deadline to the close of the last performance.

Earlier, the men had decided to walk out after the 2.30 p.m. performance.

An urgent call from the Theatre-Owners Association to the Chinese Engineers Institute, seeking its mediation, resulted in the men agreeing to carry on for the rest of the day.

A compromise was also reached on the lines that if the theatre-owners get twenty out of their members to agree to the men's demands by noon today, the men at those theatres will carry on, leaving only those at theatres which do not agree, to walk out.

The theatre-owners complain of difficulty in securing unanimity among their members, and the compromise arrangement was arrived at so that those who agree will not close down.

Says Husband Bit Her Legs

New York, June 23. Kay Williams, once named as the most beautiful model in the world, has accused her former husband, Latin-American beef baron Martin de Alzaga Unzué, of having bitten her legs.

Senor Unzué, known from the Pampas to Park-avenue as "Maccoco," indignantly refuted the charge.

"I have been on a strictly vegetarian diet," he declared. "It is undoubtedly true that I have a great admiration for legs, but not as victuals."

Kaye also told a Californian Court that, apart from the biting, there were other reasons why she considered it dangerous to live with "Maccoco."

He used to beat himself, she said, and scratch his face and bash his head against the walls.

To this "Maccoco" replied, when told of the charges: "It is not of the truth that she spoke. But why should she complain? It was my head, not hers."

Kaye, the beef-baron's fourth wife, was divorced from "Maccoco" in September, 1944.

But the 44-year-old playboy was still in love with her and continued to shower her with gifts.

He was in the midst of proposing re-marriage last September when she suddenly wed Adolph Spreckels, Jun., sugar king.

Angered, "Maccoco" filed a suit against her for recovery of \$5,000 dollars he said he had spent on her in anticipation that she would be his wife again.

He listed scarves, furs, jewels, and a washing machine among the gifts.

EISENHOWER REPORTS

Ralph Ingersoll's Book Refuted High Praise For Montgomery

(By MacFee Kerr, Reuters Correspondent with United States First and Third Armies.)
London, June 23.

The British Government today published General Dwight Eisenhower's official report to the Combined Chiefs-of-Staff on the Allied Expeditionary Forces operations in Europe, in which the Allied Supreme Commander gave the first authentic overall picture of the whole campaign against the Germans in the West from D-Day to VE-Day.

In it, General Eisenhower gave a detailed analysis of the brilliant planning, hard work, courage, bluff and luck that went into an Allied experiment unprecedented in the history of the world, which has been carried out with decisive results.

U.S. Queries Pressmen Ban

Washington, June 23.

Acting Secretary of State Acheson says that the United States is asking why four American correspondents had been barred by Russia from entering Bulgaria.

Under the Potsdam agreement, he said, American newsmen are supposed to have the right of access to that country.

The State Department has been informed, Acheson said, that the four were barred from Bulgaria a few days ago and the Department is trying to find out why.

They are representatives of the "New York Times," "Christian Science Monitor," "Newsweek" Magazine and the Overseas News Agency.

Acheson did not say to whom the inquiries are being directed, but presumably they are to the Soviet military authorities in Sofia as well as Moscow.—Associated Press.

Advance On Berlin

Later in his report, General Eisenhower explained why neither the British nor American armies advanced to Berlin.

"Berlin, I was now certain, no longer represented a military objective of major importance," says General Eisenhower.

"The Russian advance and Allied bombing had largely destroyed its usefulness and even governmental departments were understood to be in process of evacuation... moreover the Russians were practically on its outskirts, 30 miles away, and it was a matter of serious concern to avoid entangling forces in areas where, due to difficulties in communication and difficulties in language, unfortunate incidents might occur."

(Continued on Page 8)

Jews Release Two British Officers

Jerusalem, June 23.

Two of the five British officers kidnapped by the Irgun Zvai Leum (Jewish military organisation) were released tonight according to unconfirmed reports from Tel Aviv.

Officers of the Palestine criminal investigation department were today conducting an intensive manhunt for tough, bespectacled Menachem Begin, "Commander-in-Chief" of the Irgun Zvai Leumi. A price of £2,000 has been placed on his head by the Palestine Government.

The latest theory is that Begin, whose organisation is believed to be responsible for kidnapping the five British officers, may have undergone a facial operation to disguise himself permanently.

There have been no clues to his whereabouts since he escaped with 19 other terrorists in a mass breakout from Latrun detention camp near Jerusalem over three years ago.

The British military intelligence have clamped down a security blackout on the movements of Major H. P. Chadwick, the British officer who escaped from terrorist captivity on Thursday night.

U.S. NAVAL SPIES

Washington, June 23.

Secretary of Navy Forrestal, asserting that the existence of a highly trained intelligence organisation might mean the difference between losing and winning a war, announced today that the U.S. Navy will open a school for intelligence officers on July 1.

It is the first Navy school of its kind and for the first time officers will be permitted to apply for a career in the intelligence field.—Associated Press.

"SHEER NONSENSE"

London, June 23.

The British Government today acknowledged to-day that there have been some precautionary troop movements in the area of Trieste but said Yugoslav reports that the zonal demarcation line would be shifted eastward were "sheer nonsense."

A spokesman for the Foreign Office said he was authorized to deny that there was any intention of moving the line nine kilometers toward Yugoslavia, as reported by the Yugoslav press agency, Tanjug.

He said Britain also denied categorically that any Chetniks or Ustashe were among the Anglo-American units in American uniform.—Associated Press.

No Date Yet For Peace Conference

Paris, June 23.

After failing to reach an agreement on the date for the general European peace conference today, the "Big Four" foreign ministers agreed to the proposal by the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, to speed up their work and complete it by next Friday.

Today's session was the shortest to date and lasted a little more than one hour. It was confined to a discussion on procedure. The burning question of Trieste was not discussed.

Mr. Bevin proposed that the examination of peace treaties with Italy and ex-enemy Balkan countries should be completed by Friday and that the Minister's deputies should draw up the final agenda during the weekend, and that the ministers should then meet twice daily to complete the work on time. All ministers agreed to this.

The ministers will therefore take tomorrow off and meet in the plenary session at 11.30 a.m. on Monday. Another plenary session will be held in the afternoon.

Italy's frontier with France and Austria, and the disposal of the Italian Navy will be discussed in the morning. The time of the afternoon meeting and the subjects to be discussed are not yet known.

U.S. MPs. SHOT BY RUSSIAN

Vienna, June 23.

Two American Military Policemen were shot by a Russian soldier last night when they attempted to stop a stolen jeep in which the Russian was riding with three other Soviet Army soldiers. Both Americans were shot in the head, but are expected to live.

One Russian soldier was shot this morning as the Military Police combed the American district in Vienna in a search for the man who fired the shot. The wounded Russian's condition has not been disclosed by the Russian hospital.

The two M.P.s had received word to be on the look-out for the stolen jeep, so when they saw it approaching they flagged it down, reporters were informed. The Russian immediately opened the door, fired and raced away.

Road blocks were thrown up and patrols combed the city all night. Several Russians were questioned and one was held as an occupant of the stolen jeep.—Associated Press.

"The Times" Calls For Long View

London, June 23.

"The Times" yesterday urged editorially acceptance by Congress of the Viceroy's invitation to join a coalition government and deplored the absence from Delhi of Jawaharlal Nehru.

Speaking of his "quietist" intervention on behalf of a Muslim leader, "The Times" said that because of this embroilment Nehru's constructive influence had been lacking at the precise moment when it would have been of the greatest service.

Referring to a division of counsel in the Congress Working Committee and the stiffening attitude of those who favour refusal of the invitation, "The Times" commented:

"It may still be hoped, however, that the longer and more responsible views will prevail. If the Party now refuses to act, Indian political life will again be relegated to the sloughs of communalism from which the Viceroy and his Cabinet colleagues are still tirelessly endeavouring to paint the way of escape."—Associated Press.

TEAM SPIRIT STILL NECESSARY

St. Helen's, Lancs., June 23.

The belief that "there never was a time when it was more true that the country depends on team work and that the future depends on youth," was voiced by Britain's Attorney-General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, addressing a North-western Region National Council of the Youth Conference here today.

Warning against the post-war tendency to think that the "team spirit" was no longer necessary, Sir Hartley said: "It is a terrible temptation to sit back a bit and take it easy—or to leave it to others—because there is no armed enemy at the gates whom we have got to keep away."

"But there never was a time—war or no war—when more depended on the ordinary people of the country—youth and old—pulling their weight in the team."

"These next few years are not going to be easy. If we attempt to take them easily, we shall meet disaster but if we put our backs into our jobs whatever they are we shall pull the country through and up to greater happiness and prosperity for the common man than ever before."

"We really do depend on youth now to get us out of the mess into which the world has been led. The old people have got to carry on a bit longer," Sir Hartley declared.

He added that one of the immediate troubles was that too many of the older people were dropping out, giving up their jobs and "retiring from the fray" and urged everyone who could remain in employment—youth and old—to do so.

"But in the end, if the old people will help to pull us through the next year or two, the future is in the hands of the young," he concluded.—Reuter.

Blonde Gets Life For Murder

Nuernberg, June 23.

Errika Krebs, 21-year-old comely blonde, who once belonged to the Hitler Youth, was sentenced to life imprisonment today by the United States Military Court for the murder of an American soldier who, she said, spurned her love.

The Tribunal deliberated for less than ten minutes and found her guilty of shooting M/Sergeant Robert Flanagan, of Peoria, Illinois, on June 12. The prosecution demanded the death penalty.

Errika's attorney asserted that Flanagan led her to believe that he was being divorced and then trifled with her affections.

Liaison With Moscow

General Eisenhower described the creation of military collaboration with the Red Army in these words: "Our first liaison with Moscow had been effected late in 1944 when air operations necessitated the establishment of a co-ordinated bomb line, but little further had been accomplished."

"The only link between my headquarters and that of Marshal Stalin was through the medium of the Allied Military Mission in Moscow and it appeared most difficult to learn of Soviet intentions. Up to the end of 1944, I had received no information on matters affecting the Russian grand strategy although I had expressed my willingness to afford any such information concerning my own overall plans as the Red Army might desire."

"At Christmas, however, following upon the message which I sent to the Combined Chiefs-of-Staff, explaining the difficulty with which I was faced in attempting to evolve plans while still ignorant of Russian intentions, President Roosevelt secured from Marshal Stalin his agreement to receive representation in order to discuss correlation of our respective efforts in the forthcoming spring. Accordingly, in January, my deputy, Air Chief Marshal Tedder, accompanied by Major-General Bull and Brigadier Butts, journeyed to Moscow for this purpose."

"The conference proved conspicuously successful. Marshal Stalin was acquainted with the nature of our plans, including timing. He in turn responded with a full explanation of the great four-pronged offensive, involving 160 divisions which the Red Army was preparing to launch."

Doctors testified that the girl had been treated for venereal disease, but Flanagan's record showed that he had never been infected.—Associated Press.

Ban Boomerang

He was reported to have identified the house in Jerusalem where he was held captive and is now believed to have left Palestine. Whether he has been "transferred" or repatriated to Britain has not been disclosed.

Jewish cinemas, restaurants and beer gardens, which flourished under the patronage of British soldiers have suffered a big loss in trade as a result of the ban imposed by the military authorities on all Jewish owned establishments until the five kidnapped British officers are returned.

The ban has also had a "boomerang" effect on the British military authorities, whose city headquarters are located on the two top floors of the fashionable King David Hotel, which is nearly 100 per cent Jewish owned.

Pamphlet Bombs

The condition of Major M. A. Crosswhite and Major A. Lowe, both of the Royal Engineers, who were wounded by Jewish terrorists on Tuesday, was reported today to be "very satisfactory."

Bombs containing pamphlets from the Irgun Zvai Leumi exploded in various parts of Jerusalem tonight. The pamphlets were a reprint of the declarations made before the military court by the two Jews who are now lying under sentence of death in Jerusalem's central prison. One of these declarations is: "We demand treatment as prisoners-of-war."—Reuter.

DEMONSTRATION

Tehran, June 23.

Two thousand unemployed, demanding jobs, gathered today outside the Municipal Headquarters in Tehran.

The Director of the Municipality told the demonstrators that he would inform the Prime Minister, Chavarm Sultaneh, who would take action towards meeting their demands.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

Inference.—Pressure remains highest over the Pacific, is low over China and northern India. The typhoon is filling up in the region of Fochow.

Today's forecast.—Moderate westerly winds, falling later to south-west. Fair at first, with showers developing in the morning.

Yesterday's weather.—Maximum 84 deg. at 2 p.m. Minimum 60.4 deg. at 1 a.m. Max. Rainfall 0.58 in. at 9 a.m. Sunshine 7 1/2 hours.

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GALLANT EXILES

It is common ground that anything which smacked of ingratitude towards the Polish forces who fought so gallantly for the Allies would be intolerable. On the whole Mr. Bevin's statement about their future escapes condemnation on this score; but many may wish that more could be done for them than the British Government proposes to do. They constitute, as Mr. Churchill admitted, a difficult problem. Out of some 200,000 only 30,000 have thought it fit or safe to return to their own country, and since Mr. Bevin's pressing invitation to do so on March 20, only 6,800 have accepted. It is not necessary to doubt the pledges of good treatment given by the Polish Government in order to explain this poor response. Many come from the part of pre-war Poland now incorporated in Russia, and many more see no future for themselves in the new Poland. About 400,000 are now left in Britain and overseas, including Gen. Anders's Corps in Italy, which is soon to be brought to the British Isles. They are to be formed into a non-military re-settlement corps and placed in or trained for civilian employment. The decision is sound as far as it goes, but it cuts out two possibilities. The first is that these trained men should be allowed to re-enlist in the British Forces, and the second is that they should be granted British citizenship, as Mr. Churchill once hinted that they might be. The first omission seems to be due to a desire not to feed the flames of Russian suspicions, and it can only be said that these flames seem too hot already either to be cooled or intensified by omitting to use or by using so useful a body of men. The second omission seems due more to practical than political difficulties, and it is to be presumed that the men can qualify for citizenship in the normal way. Some may even wish, as Mr. Bevin said, ultimately to be absorbed in other countries. When all is said and done, however, and even assuming that the best possible has been said and will be done, the disbandment of such a force in such conditions is a sad event. The first country to fall a victim to Nazi aggression is not the scene of any triumphant return of the sons who fought hardest and longest for her liberation. Crusaders are to slip away into being civilians in exile.

Withdrawal From Lebanon

Beirut, June 23.
The Headquarters of British troops in Northern Lebanon issued the first communique on the evacuation of Lebanon today, stating that during the past three months British troops have been withdrawing according to plan and that since March, 7,000 British troops have left.
The statement added that the withdrawal in some cases was ahead of schedule and that most of the remaining 1,500 officers and men will leave by June 30, when the headquarters close.
A British liquidation party of 170 officers and men will remain in Beirut, winding up British interests and settling outstanding claims in Lebanon and Syria.
It is understood that the Lebanese and Syrian foreign ministers are meeting tomorrow to discuss the communique. — Reuter.

FIELD DAY FOR PHILATELISTS

Moscow, June 23.
The Soviet Union's many stamp collectors will have a field day when the Ministry of Communications shortly issues for sale to the public, albums containing the last 25 years' stamps issued during the war. The albums will commemorate the 25th anniversary of Soviet postage stamps.
Philately has become a favourite Soviet hobby, especially among veterans who brought home stamps from other European countries.
Among the rare stamps now in the Soviet Union, are two salvaged from the "Grand Warsaw" which used them for its own postage stamps.
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Deadlock In Paris And After

With less outward show of acrimony, but just as certainly, the Council of Foreign Ministers has reported in Paris its failure in London last October to make progress in drafting the first group of peace treaties. The stalemate is not quite complete. On some smaller issues the lines of settlement were drawn or foreshadowed. But on all the major questions, concerning which the Foreign Ministers' deputies were unable to reach agreement between the conferences, differences of opinion between Russia and the Western Powers have again proved irreconcilable. What follows? It simply is not possible, in the appalling state of Europe, and with so much explosive material lying around, for the disputed issues to be left indefinitely in abeyance. Nor can the victor Powers just agree to differ and go their separate ways. That would be not merely to leave the vanquished in despair, but to invite final dissolution of the wartime alliance. The latent breach between Russia and the Western Democracies would become open and dangerous. The suspicions and rivalries manifest at the Council table would inevitably harden into overt struggles for position and influence at the present points of contest, with the ever-increasing risk of discordance degenerating into armed conflict.

Continuing diplomatic negotiation behind the scenes is the normal means of pursuing agreement when international conferences break down, and no doubt the Great Powers will fall back on this machinery for what it is worth. The procedure, however, is slow, and peace-making needs are clamant. There remains the alternative proposed by Mr. Byrnes, that the peace conference of 21 nations who actively waged war against the Axis in Europe, as authorised at the Moscow meeting in December, be summoned for June 15. The Dominions Ministers in London have been pressing for this gathering, originally set for May 1, to be held. Their contention that the drawing of the peace treaties is not the privilege of the "Big Four" alone has been strengthened by the failure of the Foreign Ministers' Council to make headway with the drafts. The case for a full-dress conference is theoretically unanswerable, and Russia can hardly dissent without going back on the Moscow understanding. Yet the likelihood of practical results must be small, so long as the fundamental differences between the Great Powers, revealed in Paris, persist.

The Paris talks failed primarily because the area of compromise had been so narrowly defined by Anglo-American concessions made to Russia at Yalta and Potsdam that no further bargaining on Moscow's conditions was practicable. Britain and America went to the conference determined not to yield on any other issues deemed vital to their own interests and the balanced reconstruction of Europe. It was time, they felt, for Russia to do some of the giving in the process of give-and-take. The Russians, it soon appeared, viewed the conference in a different light. They came prepared to consolidate their existing gains and to project their influence still further into south-eastern Europe, and if possible across the Mediterranean, by fashioning the Italian treaty especially along lines favourable to themselves and their Yugoslavian protégé, M. Molotov's sole essay in accommodation was to suggest lighter terms for Italy in relation to her African colonies if she would yield Trieste to the Yugoslavs. It is, of course, one of the oldest techniques of international chaffering to lodge a quite untenable claim, such as the Russian request for trusteeship in Tripolitania, and then offer to relinquish it for something really substantial.

Russia has not got her way over Trieste. This time the Western Allies would not give ground. They have been forced to the conclusion that what she asks is not so much security as an undefined extension of her power. Mr. Byrnes interjected into the Paris peace discussions a plan for a 25-year pact to keep Germany disarmed, and it was coldly received. Russia's evident interest in the security agreements, even with American backing, than in those material pledges of strength

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"All I said was, 'How about a bicycle built for two?'"

What's Going On In The East?

The East — Australia's near neighbour — is in ferment. India's crisis is likely to be paralleled by equally revolutionary changes in China, Burma, Persia, Indonesia. Today the former Australian Supply Councillor in India expertly discusses —

Asia is awake and self-conscious as never before, and throughout its length and breadth there is a sense of tension and excitement which explodes in spasmodic outbursts of violence.
But while there is every cause for disquiet, there are no grounds for despair.
Much of the unrest in the East is a reflection of the unrest everywhere that is an aftermath of the cruellest war that has torn the family of nations.
Discontent is economic and political. In India, the last four years have been seen a steady fall in living standards. India has built up sterling balances of £1,300,000,000 sterling as the result of sending out vital supplies and maintaining a big change, and, one must admit, rather for the worse.
On the other hand, Britain is prepared to concede a great deal more than in 1942.
This time Cripps has come with no take-or-leave-it scheme, but with a mandate virtually to liquidate the British raj, in accordance with the Indians' demand.
Britain has conceded the right of India to independence, so that not even a form of dominion status need be retained if the new Indian Government wishes to renounce it.
Clearly, some ties with India must remain—there are the contractual obligations of the Crown to the native states, and there is the need for a treaty to cover such matters as defence, commerce and investment.
Though the unofficial Congress leader, Gandhi, has opposed violence, and Pandit Nehru's tone has become more responsible, the problem which faced Sir Stafford in 1942 faces him and his colleagues again—the problem of Hindu-Muslim differences.
There is a growing demand that the parties should sink their differences for a time and form a Central Government to tide India over the threat of famine this summer.
Once a Government is formed for a humane purpose a more responsible approach to the constitutional imbroglio might set in.
Second, there are doubts whether Jinnah's threat of revolution should be taken too seriously. While many keen observers do not doubt that there will be serious disturbances if Jinnah does not get his way, very few fear "violence with bloodshed."
In China, Communism is a complex phenomenon. In some respects Chinese Communists advocate very limited objectives—such as rent-fixing at the level of 37 per cent, or the encouragement of the co-operative movement.
But no hard and fast definition will fit Chinese Communism. It varies from mere liberalism to sheer banditry.
Even heavily-armed Chinese Communists, however, will not have matters all their own way. The mass of the people of China are demanding peace above all, and those who complain that the Chinese fighting-run the risk of political unpopularity.
What is the salient feature of all this movement and excitement?
The fact is that the East, though it demands political freedom from what it calls "Imperialism," is economically as dependent upon the West as never before.
The economic picture is grimmer than the political. Unless India can use the food she needs it is feared that millions of the poorest and most

By SIR
BERTRAM
STEVENS

ing on her soil not only a vast expanded local army, but also three sizeable foreign armies, British, American and Chinese.

But the people have gone short, especially of food and clothing.

In China and Burma the situation is far worse.

Burma has been fiercely fought over its entire length twice by modern armies who smashed everything in their struggle.

Burma used to export 3,000,000 tons of rice a year. This year there will even be local shortages.

In China no province has been spared the scorching of war.

It is this economic background which explains in great part why the dispossessed, the hungry, the wronged, the jobless, are ready to rise against constituted authority.

Between the situation when I was last in India and witnessed the failure of Sir Stafford Cripps' mission—and the present when Sir Stafford is again in India, there has been

and economic advantage which she has been winning by unilateral action and hopes to extend by concrete negotiation. She will concede nothing, either in the Council of Foreign Ministers or when her conduct in Persia is questioned before the Security Council of U.N.O. M. Gromyko again absented himself in New York while M. Molotov was standing pat in Paris. What looks like plain obstruction to the rest of the world may, wear a different appearance in Moscow, but it is certain that Allied unity cannot much longer withstand the strains which Russian policy is imposing upon it.

How Much Do You Smoke?

By CHAPMAN PINCHER

More people are smoking in Britain than ever before. And last year tobacco cost them £520,000,000, representing six cigarettes a day for every adult in the country.

Why are we smoking more? Why do we smoke at all? Why has this strange habit so insinuated itself into our lives that no one questioned the wartime decision to import tobacco in ships that might have carried food?

It may be that smoking is a necessity for most people in a crowded civilisation. Scientists are agreed that in some obscure way tobacco smoke calms the brain, producing a staid state of mind.

Life's problems seem easier, especially for sedentary workers. The greater the need of the unnatural stimulus, so in times of threat we smoke more.

Poison Particles

On the other hand, scientists are also certain that tobacco smoke is poisonous. Apart from the particles of carbon and ammonia gas, it contains intensely irritating pyridine bases. The poison gas carbon monoxide is there, too. And, of course, nicotine. Recent research has even shown traces of arsenic in tobacco smoke.

But in moderate smoking the pyridine bases are too dilute to do anything but irritate the mucous membranes rather pleasantly, the nicotine's severest effect is to stimulate the flow of saliva.

The carbon monoxide, though it gets into the blood, is too weak even to cause short-windedness. As for the arsenic, the news that it is present worries me no more than the recent discovery of vitamins in beer elates me.

I believe the overall effect of the smoke is beneficial. For, in addition to the calming of the mind, there is some stimulation of the liver, with the consequent freeing of sugar into the blood and a quick release of energy. This explains why a cigarette staves off hunger and gives you a "lift."

Without doubt, much of the pleasure of smoking is psychological. Have you ever noticed how unsatisfactory it is to smoke in the dark or with your eyes shut? The pleasurable feel of a pipe or cigarette between the lips may have a Freudian interpretation—like the child's dummy—a habit of sucking days.

Whether you will "suffer" by smoking depends on what you smoke and how you smoke it. The great difficulty is to determine "moderation."

The "safe" number of cigarettes per day varies with every individual and has to be found by trial and error. Some people have a real allergy to tobacco smoke, developing the worst symptoms of asthma after a single whiff. Others can chain-smoke cigars, and inhale every draw, without ill-effect.

Medical Research

There is no medical evidence that smoking can have a permanent effect on the heart. And recent American researches refute the idea that inhaling cigarette smoke causes duodenal and gastric ulcers.

But it is true that athletes cannot develop the high pitch of physical fitness they need for record breaking if they smoke.

Yet to how many is the alleged extra feeling of well-being worth the rigours of a Spartan life?

I gave up smoking a year ago. Do I feel any better for it? Definitely not! Shall I live longer? I doubt it. Had I not begun again last week I might have died a little richer, that's all.

But your experiences of this highly personal habit may be different.

helpless classes may die in the threatening famine.

China, on her side, has asked UNRRA for more than 10,000,000 tons of food.

This is the key to the situation.

The British share making a sincere effort to meet India's aspirations, and there is impressive evidence that the Dutch are sincere.

Once the Secret accepts the new spirit, in the West, then the economic problem can be tackled. In India, the relief of want and the expansion of trade every country has a part

Japs. Arrest Four Chinese

Tokyo, June 23. The Japanese police today apprehended four Chinese nationals, in what the Kyodo News Agency said was the first arrest of foreign nationals by Japanese police since the surrender.

The Chinese are reported to have beaten two Japanese dance-hall employees and caused damage estimated at 200,000 yen in a dance hall.

Kyodo said Allied authorities permitted the Japanese police to arrest the Chinese since there is a shortage of Allied police units in the area where the incident occurred. It has not been learned whether the Chinese involved are members of the Chinese military. — Associated Press.

NOTICE TO PRE-WAR EMPLOYEES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

1. The War Department has decided to make ex-gratia payments to pre-war employees of the War Department who were interned during the Japanese occupation, or in the case of death of such employees during internment, to their dependents.

2. Claimants who have been re-employed by the War Department should apply to the Officer Commanding their Unit for particulars.

3. Other claimants should apply to the Civil Labour Control Team, Fire Station Buildings, Hongkong.

Col. IC ADM.
Land Forces, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

Conducted by
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
Hong Kong

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS

As from October 1st, 1946, the interest rate on minimum balances as provided in Clause 4 of the Rules of the Hong Kong Savings Bank will be at the rate of 12 per annum. Such rate of interest will be subject to be changed at the discretion of the bank at any time on one calendar month's notice being given by publication in one English and one Chinese newspaper in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong, 20th June, 1946.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

ORDINARY YEARLY GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Corporation will be held at the Head Office of the Corporation, 1, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, on Friday, the 12th day of July, 1946, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving and considering the reports of the Directors and of the Auditors and the Profits and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1945, and for the election of Directors and the appointment of Auditors.

By Order of the Board.
A. MORSE,
Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 24th June, 1946.

WILKINSON & GRIST

Telephone numbers are—
Mr. Denis H. Blake (direct) 2 3 0 5 5
Sub-exchange 2 7 7 3 1
Additional 2 3 0 5 6

Atmosphere Of Unrelieved Pessimism In Nanking

Matsuoka Very Ill

Tokyo, June 23. The Kyodo News Agency reported tonight that Yosuka Matsuoka, who helped to cement Japan in the Tripartite Pact and who is a defendant in the War Crimes Trial, is in a critical condition in the Tokyo Imperial University hospital.

Kyodo said that, in addition to tuberculosis, Matsuoka has kidney trouble; his condition has become more critical since yesterday, as now his hands and feet suffer from dropsy.

Matsuoka was removed from the prisoner's box by the order of the Far East Military Tribunal after his trial (with 27 other top Japanese) opened. First he was taken to an American military hospital for examination, then transferred to the Japanese institution.

Dr. Shunichi Okawa, who was removed from the box at the same time when he persisted in slapping War-time Premier Tojo's head, is reported to be in a "jovial mood" in the same hospital, where he is under medical observation. He was discussing medical problems with doctors in German and English.

Kyodo said that at the end of the week's observation, physicians plan to examine his cerebrospinal fluid and report the results to the Tribunal. — Associated Press.

Air Survey Of Rice Areas

Singapore, June 23. A Royal Air Force aerial survey has revealed that approximately 16,000,000 acres of irrigated rice lands in Burma, French Indo-China and Java are not being cultivated, indicating that the crop in Burma and Java will be more than 600,000 tons short of internal needs.

The office of Lord Killearn, special Cabinet Minister for the Far East, said that Burma will be fed on her own surplus accumulated during wartime, and the Burmese Government hoped to continue exports from the surplus. It was believed the same condition existed in Java although no accurate information was available yet on the surplus there.

The Indo-China survey showed 7,875,000 acres of 52 per cent cultivated with an expected 104,000 ton surplus from an expected crop of nearly 2,000,000 tons.

Burma has already harvested a crop of more than 1,800,000 tons from 7,000,000 acres which is more than 600,000 tons short of domestic needs.

The Java survey showed 80 per cent of the land planted and a 4,000,000 ton crop which is 65,000 tons short of Java requirements. — Associated Press.

"IMPERIALISM" IN THE P.I.

Cabatuan, Luzon, June 23. A mimeographed leaflet signed Hukbalahap, urging peasants to retain their arms is being distributed in Nueva Ecija province where the government is currently centring its pacification programme in central Luzon.

The leaflet also urged opposition to the Bell Bill, describing the trade rehabilitation measure as "enabling American imperialists to control the economic and military life of independent Philippines."

The leaflet protested against the majority party's refusal to seat Luis Taruc, Hukbalahap leader and seven others on grounds of fraud in the April 23 election. — Associated Press.

Nanking, June 23. The peace-seeking Committee of Three is meeting in an atmosphere of unrelieved pessimism. Pessimism deepened with word from Changchun that the American branch of Executive (Truce) Headquarters was flatly refused permission to send cease-fire teams into eight Communist-held areas in Central and Northern Manchuria.

Tom Masterson of the Associated Press, in a despatch from Changchun, said the Communist commander at Harbin also rejected a request to permit American observers in Communist areas.

Masterson said that the Headquarters delegation which flew to Harbin on Friday to see Communist General Lin Piao, was courteously treated and lavishly banqueted. But General Lin was firm in his rejection of their requests and the party flew back to Changchun.

General Lin was reported to have said, he would not allow cease-fire teams or observers into the territory until a settlement is reached in Nanking.

Conditions In Harbin

Returning American officers reaching Changchun today reported that the Russians left Harbin virtually untouched.

The Americans were members of the Airborne Truce Headquarters' Delegation which flew North on Friday to see Communist General Lin Piao.

They said some buildings on the outskirts of Harbin were destroyed, but otherwise, there was little evidence of war damage. They added that there was no evidence of large scale stripping.

They also reported that inhabitants told them that 30,000 Japanese are still living in Harbin. About 40,000 Russians and 37 other nationalities are included in the city's 800,000 population. — Associated Press.

Sprucing Up The Old Town

While the Japanese were here, practically no attention was paid to the care and maintenance of Hong Kong's buildings, with the result that one of the first points to strike a person entering Hong Kong is their shabbiness.

Signs are evident, however, that steps are being taken to give buildings a thorough wash up and fresh coats of paint. Several of Hong Kong's leading stores, restaurants and theatres are now being done up.

Renovation of the Government Quarters in Wanchai-chong Road is proceeding apace and indications point to the fact that these premises will soon be fit for habitation again. These quarters were used as godowns by the Japanese, who blocked up the window spaces with bricks and cement.

Tram drivers and conductors appeared on duty yesterday wearing smart looking white uniforms, complete with silver coloured brass collar badges marked "H.K.T."

Chinese Army Vehicle Crash

Five were injured when a Chinese weapon carrier collided with a public bus in Nathan Road on Saturday afternoon. Only one person was detained in hospital. A 12-year-old boy with injuries to his head.

The military vehicle, driven by Captain Wong Chung-san, of the Chinese Fifth Army, was being driven south along Nathan Road at 2.35 p.m. when it collided with the bus near the driver's compartment. Both vehicles were wrecked, with debris strewn all over the road.

The injured consisted of a Captain and a Lieutenant riding in the carrier and two young women and the boy in the bus.

Miss P. Sanchez, of the Royal Naval Dockyard, was accused by two Chinese in Hsiangphong Road near Harkow Road, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. One of them pinned her arms behind her back; the other snatched her hand-bag and they both made off. Half an hour later, a man was arrested by the Police and is being detained on suspicion.

A petty thief who snatched a hand-bag from Mrs. A. M. Quinn when she was walking with her husband in Nathan Road, near Carnarvon Road, found he needs more running practice before he goes in for this sort of thing. He was caught and captured by Mr. Quinn after a short, hard chase.

BRITISH M.P.s ARRESTED

Singapore, June 23. Three members of the Corps of British Military Police, which is co-operating with the Singapore City Police in the suppression of gangster crime, appeared in Court today, charged with robbing a Chinese of cash and property valued at about \$1,000. They are alleged to have robbed the man at the point of a pistol.

With them in the dock were two Eurasian girls and a Chinese man charged with retention of the stolen property. They were remanded until July 11. — Reuter.

LITTLE BOY WHO LIKES THE POLICE

Any little boy who wants to be able to gorge himself on chocolate and sweets had better arrange to lose himself in the vicinity of No. 2 Police Station.

If he is like one boy who did so last night, he won't want to leave to go home.

A Chinese doctor—the adjective applies both to his race and his type of medicine—his wife, and their 3-year-old boy were having dinner last night in a restaurant in Wanchai. The food must have been especially good, or the conversation sparkling, because neither parent noticed the child leave.

He was picked up in the middle of busy Farwell Street at 10 p.m. by a policeman who took him off to the station. There, he was given sweets to eat and everyone made a fuss of him.

About 15 minutes later, in came Dad, with a photo album under one arm and ready to give a full description of a reward, and so on. There was a terrific reunion scene in the police station and the little boy paid the station a nice tribute when he said he didn't want to go home. In fact, he objected quite strenuously.

Cheque For Christian Church In China

London, June 23. Three thousand persons from all parts of Britain today crowded into St Paul's Cathedral in the heart of London to watch the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, Primate of all England, hand a cheque for £67,000 to Bishop T. K. Shen, the delegate of the Christian Church in China.

It was a unique ceremony, for never before in the history of the Church of England, has the Primate of the whole of the land called upon the churches to aid a sister church in a foreign country.

Almost every diocese has contributed to rebuilding China's battered churches and it was a colourful and impressive scene as the richly coloured Diocesan banners were carried in a state procession through the great Cathedral as a prelude to the presentation ceremony.

In his address Bishop Shen said: "Since the defeat of the Axis powers there has been disillusionment in China as well as elsewhere."

"We hoped to have peace and plenty, international understanding and industrial reconstruction. We thought that penicillin and atomic energy would give us wealth and prosperity. Instead we got famine and disease and more currency inflation, wars and rumours of wars."

"The trend of world events and our internal affairs make many feel disappointed and bewildered."

Referring to the position of the Chinese church during the war, the bishop said that the church was the special object of hatred and suspicion by the Japanese.

Out of 13 dioceses, ten were totally or partially occupied and seven of the nine bishops in the occupied areas were made prisoners.

ILLEGAL DRUG TRAFFIC

Washington, June 23. Colonel Crawford Sams, of General Douglas MacArthur's staff, reported today that the American occupation of both Japan and Korea has cut off 90 per cent of the world's pre-war illicit drug traffic at its source.

Colonel Sams, MacArthur's chief of Public Health and Welfare, advised the War Department that "now there is no illegal traffic in narcotics in Japan."

He said the Americans had destroyed heroin valued at over \$1,000,000 and other stores were seized and are still being held.

"We have eliminated poppy growing as a major agricultural occupation. When we took over, there were 100,000 Korean farmers growing poppies for opium and 300,000 Japanese poppy farms. Now, there are none," he declared in his report. — Associated Press.

As Many Wives As He Likes

Oakland, Calif., June 23. Lt. Stephen Fellows returned from an Army military intelligence job in the Southern Philippines with the title of Data of the More and a document entitling him to as many More wives as he could support.

Fellows declined the wives but brought back a lavish load of gifts. In the military government service, Fellows had kept the More tribes from fighting each other. He directed the military police command in training the native troops in law enforcement. — Associated Press.

BEHEADED P.O.W.s

Guam, June 23. Lieutenant-Commander Donald Dickey, defence counsel, today entered a plea of insanity on behalf of Lieutenant-Colonel Kikaji Ito, one of four Japanese accused of bayoneting and beheading two American prisoners of war on Chichi Jima on August 19, 1944.

The defence testimony was based on an examination given Ito by a Japanese naval surgeon. The case was then adjourned. The resumption date has not been announced. — Associated Press.

CHINESE COMMUNISTS

Chicago, June 23. Lord Inverchapel, British Ambassador to the United States, said today that "Chinese Communists are not really Communists. Actually, they are trying to upset the feudal system in China."

Lord Inverchapel expressed "great faith in the ultimate good sense" of the Chinese. — Associated Press.

TREASURE HUNT ARREST

Batavia, June 23. A long-missing witness in the theft of the jewel hoard estimated at between £6,250,000 and £7,500,000 was arrested today in a Batavia internment camp.

He is Arira Nomura, 46-year-old former army colonel who was director of the Japanese Java planning group which stole the treasure.

Approximately £1,500,000 in jewels, bullion, and coins have been recovered and the recovery of the rest is imminent, it was reported.

The loot was taken from a Batavia government-owned pawnshop soon after the Japanese occupation in 1942. More than 10 persons had been arrested previously in connection with the case, including several British officers. — Associated Press.

U.S. Airmen Who Crashed In China

Washington, June 23. One of the most difficult searches ever conducted is being made in China in an attempt to recover the bodies of 1,000 American service-men.

They are mostly aviators who bailed out or crashed during the war. In addition, 500 isolated graves have been located in China. The Chinese and American governments offered rewards for information leading to the recovery of the bodies.

Describing some of the difficulties, Colonel Charles Kearney, in charge of Graves Registrations of United States Forces in China Headquarters, reported:

"Roads are practically nonexistent. Airfields are scarce and not in good condition. We can get into some areas only by air. We have travelled to some areas by boat and to others by pack animals."

Buried in five cemeteries in China are 1,924 American war dead. — Associated Press.

SHE MARRIED A "MONGOL"

Springfield, Mo., June 23. Miss Marion Buchanan, 29, Springfield College graduate and Taung Lo-wang, 26, Yale University language teacher and a native of Shanghai, were refused a marriage license here because of the Missouri law forbidding the marriage of white persons and Mongolians.

The couple will be married today at Columbus, Kansas, and return here for a reception of their friends.

The couple met at Phoenix, Arizona, where she was high school interpreter with the Army air forces. — Associated Press.

"INTERFERENCE IN CHINA"

Moscow, June 23. The continued presence of American armed forces and continued American aid to China were criticised by the Soviet writer Mikhail Vasilev, in the "Red Star," organ of the Soviet Defence Ministry.

Vasilev accused the Kuomintang troops of breaking promises to stop fighting by instigating armed conflicts in various places.

"One of the reasons for this stimulation of civil war in China is considered by the Chinese and by the world to be the armed aid given the Kuomintang by the United States. In spite of the insistent and rightful demands for non-interference in Chinese matters, and for the removal of American troops in the country, the United States is giving the Kuomintang military aid more energetically than before."

"What is more, the United States Congress is now discussing the project of allowing the United States to give China military aid. Before leaving for Paris, James Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, appealed to Congress to allow the United States to train Chinese soldiers." — Reuter.

LADY PARK CONTESTS

The Lady Park Club was crowded to capacity yesterday when the charity swimming competitions and Bathing Beauty contests in aid of the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund and Chinese Charities were held.

The committee failed badly in the arrangements in not providing for the large crowd which turned up. The doors were open early in the afternoon and about 3 p.m. hundreds of people who had purchased \$5 tickets had great difficulty in obtaining admission, and when they did they could see nothing of the competitions.

At one stage the crowd stormed the gates and a number got in and it was only with great difficulty that the organisers and the police restored order.

The voice of the announcer could not be heard above the din which resulted in the noise caused by the hundreds of spectators and every endeavour to obtain the results of the events and Bathing Beauty contest failed.

His Excellency, the Governor, accompanied by Lady Young and Miss E. N. Young were present in the latter part of the afternoon. During the afternoon the band of the Jaiapur guards played selections.

Owing to the intense heat cold drinks were in great demand and the canteen was barely able to cater to the demands.

The Bathing Beauty contest attracted about 10 entries—all of which were Chinese.

Coalition Cabinet For France

Paris, June 23. President Georges Bidault announced today a new coalition government wherein members of the communist and socialist parties would serve beside members of his own popular republican movement, thus ending France's governmental crisis.

The communists indicated their willingness to compromise on the issue of trade union wage demands.

The socialists, who previously declared they would not participate in the Government unless the communists did, announced that members of their Party would serve in Bidault's Cabinet. — Associated Press.

RELIEF SHIPMENTS

Washington, June 23. Director-General La Guardia of UNRRA said today that relief shipments are beginning to approach quotas "for the first time in a long time."

He added that the situation at this moment in suffering countries is anything but satisfactory.

La Guardia reported that shipments made from the Western Hemisphere in the week ending June 17 were: Bread Cereals 103,000 metric tons; Rice 2,267; Edible Fats 8,478; Canned Meats 9,926; Milk 675; Coals 35,208; and Fertilizers 12,787. — Associated Press.

Chinese police constable discovered 88 rounds of .42 Thompson sub-machine gun ammunition yesterday noon at the back of 40 Nathan Road.

Readers' Letters

"National Times"

Sir,—Though belated, your comment on the "National Times" issue will, undoubtedly, be supported by all responsible journalists for its impartiality. Personally, I concur with you in the views expressed. The oddity of Government's action in lifting the ban less than 48 hours after making that decisive statement in the Legislative Council clearly suggests that the authorities concerned were ill-advised at the outset.

YEH HSIA-HUA.

Price Control

Sir,—I notice from yesterday's issue of your paper that Government has added a large list of commodities to the list of Price Controlled goods.

It seems to me a sheer waste of time, energy, ink and paper to publish these lists, as it is common knowledge that the majority of our civic-minded businessmen pay little or no regard to prices

fixed by Government. Furthermore, the failure of Government to adopt stringent measures to enforce compliance with price regulations indicates that Government itself is not interested in the question of price control after the necessary lists have been published in the Gazette.

The brazen manner in which different regulations are today being openly flouted leads one to think that "Government" would "save face" by refraining from passing regulations which it has no intention of enforcing. Does Government not appreciate the mentality of the people who go to make up the Hong Kong public? Does Government not realise that its present milk and water policy is most harmful to the interests of this Colony and that the laxity which is being shown in regard to the enforcement of regulations is going to make the task of future administrators extremely difficult?

If not, it is about time that Government woke up and got down to a little serious work before it becomes too late.

NEW CHUM.

B-29 Sets New Records

Dayton, Ohio, June 23. A standard Army B-29 bomber has smashed three international speed records and established two more by flying 5,000 kilometres with a payload of 10,000 kilograms at an average speed of 265 miles an hour.

The plane, piloted by Lieut. Colonel Robert Rueger, flew 3,107 miles from Wright Field to Tucson, Arizona, and back in 11 hours 42 minutes. In American weight, the payload was 22,040 pounds.

The Army said that the existing records broken (all for a 5,000 kilometre run) were:

- (1) held by Russia, no payload, 251 miles an hour;
- (2) held by France, 1,000 kilogramme payload, 243.051 miles an hour;
- (3) held by the United States, 1,000-kilogramme payload, 166.361 miles an hour.—Associated Press.

TO INTERVIEW LIN PI-AO

Chungking, June 22. An executive headquarters delegation planned for Harbin today in an attempt to persuade the Communists to allow a cease fire team to be sent to that Red stronghold.

The delegation was headed by Raymond Tour-Tillot, senior representative of the headquarters advanced section who is reported seeking an interview with Gen. Lin Pi-Ao, young commander of the Communist Democratic joint army in Manchuria.

Headquarters have been trying to secure an interview with Lin Pi-Ao since the Manchurian civil war started and he has now given his consent.

All preparations were made at Chungking to move the field team into Harbin as soon as Lin Pi-Ao grants permission.—Associated Press.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

Outward Mails
MONDAY 24th JUNE
 Kowloon (Nam Fung I) 9.00 a.m.
 Macao and Tsinshan (Kwong Pook Cheung) 10.00 a.m.
 Kwongchow-wan (Tai Wing Sing) 10.00 a.m.
 Cebu and Iloilo (Aberdeen Victory) 10.00 a.m.
 Straits, Egypt and Europe via London (Glenlogie) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.45 a.m. (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.
 Bangkok (Empire Tavoy) 10.00 a.m.
 Amoy and Swatow (Anhui) Noon.
 Shanghai (Tsinan) noon.
 Airmail for London, Calcutta, Durban, Cairo, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m. (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.
 Saigon (Malacca) 3.00 p.m.
 Shanghai (Silver Elm) 3.00 p.m.
 Kwongchow-wan (Tolshan) 4.00 p.m.
 Canton (Sai On) 4.00 p.m.
TUESDAY, 25th JUNE
 Haiphong (Iris) 10.00 a.m.
 Amoy (Barbara C) 10.00 a.m.
 Java via Macassar (Laomedon) 10.00 a.m.
 Foochow (Mako) 10.00 a.m.
 Straits, Ceylon, East and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via London (Utranto) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.45 a.m. (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.
 Shanghai (Mindoro) 3 p.m.
 U.S.A., Central and South America via San Francisco (Pan American Victory) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.45 a.m. (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.
 Shanghai (Resolute) 10.00 a.m.
 Macao and Tsinshan (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.
 Saigon (Helikon) Noon.
 Straits (Ninghai) 1.00 p.m.
 Canton (Kwong Tung) 4.00 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 26th JUNE
 Macao and Tsinshan (Kwong Pook Cheung) 10.00 a.m.
 Formosa (Hsueh) 10.00 a.m.
 Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver, B.C. (Samsart) (Parcels) 11.30 a.m. (Reg.) 11.45 a.m. (Ord.) Noon.
 Straits, Egypt and Europe via Liverpool (Adrasus) (Parcels) 12.30 p.m. (Reg.) 12.45 p.m. (Ord.) 1.00 p.m.
 Airmail for London, Calcutta, Bangkok and Saigon (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m. (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.
 Canton (Fathian) 4.00 p.m.
THURSDAY, 27th JUNE
 Straits and Calcutta (Empire Perils) 10.00 a.m.
 Bangkok (Kwong) Noon.
FRIDAY, 28th JUNE
 Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver, B.C. (King Alfred) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.45 a.m. (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.
 Shanghai (E-Sang) Noon.
 Airmail for London, Calcutta, Durban, Cairo, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m. (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.

POT-GARDENING KINDA GROWS ON ONE; DESIRE FOR MORE

Vitamins Not Necessary

London, June 23. This may be a bit hard on the corner druggist, but Lord Horder strongly believes that the popular ideas about vitamins are a lot of baloney.

Not that the noble lord, who numbers the King of England among his patients and is the head of more medical societies than you could shake a stick at, used those exact words. But that is, apparently, what he meant when he told a recent conference of the Industrial Catering Association:

"I think the people who were conducting a recent experiment on how long a human being could be kept healthy without vitamins, saw that the human guinea pig was remaining in good health so long that they stopped the experiment because they feared to vitiate all they knew about vitamins."

Lord Horder, who is, among other things, honorary consulting physician to the Ministry of Pensions, President of the Fellowship of Medicine, President of the Eugenics Society and Chairman of the Empire Rheumatism Council, argues that people were quite happy and healthy when vitamins were a thing unknown instead of the integral part of much food advertising.

One hundred years ago nothing was known about vitamins or calories, but the country people were healthy because they had a balanced diet—bread and milk, a chunk of fat bacon and more bread, cheese and butter," he said.

Citrus Juices

English mothers who have been lamenting the fact that their children will grow up toothless or bow-legged, because the war and exchange problems have cut off the supply of citrus fruits, must have got some comfort from Lord Horder's remarks on the question of juices.

"Fear has grown in women's minds about lack of vitamins, and owing to the absence of citrus fruits, they cannot pour orange juice into the baby's stomach—never a very hygienic thing to do," he said. "Their mothers did not get orange juice when they were babies."

Lord Horder, evidently was referring to the fact that until comparatively recent years, citrus fruits were not generally available in large quantities to everyone in the British Isles.

Herbert Hoover, while in London during his food survey, was asked if any steps had been taken to use vitamins to supplement the dangerously thin European diet in scientific fashion.

Mr. Hoover replied that vitamins did not replace food, that no amount of vitamins in the world could take the place of a slab of bread, a chunk of cheese and a good piece of fat meat.

HE LIKES PRISON

London, June 23. Thomas McCourt, labourer, told the police court that he made a practice of breaking windows because he liked prison.

McCourt said he was disappointed that he was given only a three months' sentence for his latest offence.

He pleaded guilty to breaking two shop windows in Edinburgh. "It's hardly worth coming up for a sentence like that," he said. "I'm sorry, that is all we can oblige with at the moment," said the magistrate.

American Women Are A Mess

Chicago, June 23. Dr. Wilton M. Krogman, Professor of Anatomy and Anthropology at Chicago University, yesterday said the most outrageous things about American women that have issued from any cloisters anywhere for some time.

"They are, the professor said, messy. They are fat, flat-chested, knock-kneed, and they waddle when they walk."

Then Dr. Krogman blinked nervously and said to his interviewers: "Please say I have a very attractive wife. I wish to dine at home to-night."

The professorial opinion was confined to the "average American woman."

The brief directions that have been given in the previous notes on the care of the different varieties are insufficient for complete success. Within the next fortnight the seedlings will have developed sufficiently to require more care and treatment, and it is our purpose here to give the home gardener additional explanations and advice.

If there is any hard work at all to be done in gardening, it is done only at the beginning when preparing the pots, boxes and soil. Then watering, cultivating, fertilising and keen observation are about all that will be required. Such work is both easy and enjoyable.

In doing home gardening an adult can easily manage a hundred pots or half that number of milk boxes. When children join in the game there will be very little work left for the grown-ups to do. One can start with any number of pots but the curious thing about pot-gardening is the fact that once you have started there will always be a desire for more and more pots. There is a right and a wrong way of doing things and the tips given below will, we hope, make things much easier. If plants are to thrive they must be given reasonable care, and since plants derive most of their nourishment from the soil, this too must be well looked after.

The leaf of a plant is a food-factory for the plant itself. If a leaf is injured or destroyed the rate of growth of the whole plant is slowed in proportion to the extent of damage. Care should therefore be taken to keep the leaves clean, healthy and exposed to the sunlight. Old leaves must be allowed to dry off gradually of their own accord and must not be cut away when apparently dying. Trimming dried leaves or cutting away that ugly leaf to give your garden an extra smart appearance is a fatal practice.

Poor Soil

Hong Kong soils are as a rule poor, and apart from supplying it with proper plant food certain precautions are necessary to keep it in good physical condition. The earth should be porous to allow good drainage and at least once a week the soil surface should be loosened by digging it gently with a weeding rake and taking care not to dig deeper than an inch, lest the roots be injured. As previously stated the leaf is a food-factory for the plant itself. The raw materials for the manufacture of this food were supplied by you in the form of fertilisers and manures and these were taken into the plants through the roots. The wonderful mechanism of the leaf set into motion by the energy supplied by the sun transforms the raw materials into food for the growing plant and for us who eat them. This process of food-making goes on within every living leaf.

Digging aerates the soil and prevents it from drying off too rapidly, for you create a mulch on the surface. Even though this mulch is perfectly dry, the earth beneath it is always moist so that the plant has a constant supply of water.

Essential.

Except in very rare instances Hong Kong soil should always be supplied with lime to correct acidity. The addition of any kind of organic manure to a limed soil produces humus rapidly. Whenever possible always supply horse, cow, or goat manure to the soil for these are valuable humus-forming materials which keep the soil in good physical condition. Such a soil is easier to work, has increased aeration, better drainage, and retains water for a longer period.

Observe Carefully

It should be the habit of every gardener to observe the growing plants carefully for a few minutes every morning and evening, to find if anything is amiss. If so, the cause must be looked for and the defect remedied at once.

Watering is best done before noon and after sunset. Beane need only be watered if the soil is not moist, but leafy vegetables require to be watered twice if the weather is dry.

Should the leaves of vegetables turn yellow it is due either to lack of nitrogen or water or both. But if leaves should wither during the hottest part of the day there need be no cause for alarm, since the plants are trying to avoid excessive evaporation of water by reducing the area of leaf surface exposed to the direct rays of the sun.

DISAPPEARANCE OF ART TREASURES

London, June 23. The disappearance of art treasures valued at £40,000 from their war-time refuge in London has led to a widespread investigation by the police. An appeal has been made to dealers and collectors throughout the world to help trace the stolen articles.

The collection, in packing-cases, was deposited in storage in London at the beginning of the war. It comprised ancient Persian carpets, silverware, and rare china, and belonged, it is stated, to "a well-known personage" who died recently. His name is being kept secret for the present.

The theft did not come to light until, after the death of the owner, the executors visited the store to settle the estate. To their amazement, the cases were empty.

The treasures had been taken some time during the past six years. The difficulty of fixing the date of the theft is one of the most baffling factors facing the investigators. A substantial reward is being offered for information leading to the recovery of the looted treasures and the arrest of the thieves.

It is feared that during the long delay which may have elapsed since the crime was committed the thieves may have smuggled the treasures abroad, where they would undoubtedly find a ready sale. American collectors, in particular, might have been induced to buy them quite innocently.

According to a two-page announcement in the current issue of The Connoisseur, the stolen pieces include a fine Isfahan Persian carpet of the 16th century, a rare fragment of the same period, and two Yeshaghan carpets, both believed to be of the 17th century.

The silver is a notably fine service of the highest quality and workmanship bearing a crowned "A," the Paris Mint mark of 1781-83, and R-J-A. below a crowned fleur-de-lis, the mark of the maker, Robert Joseph Auguste, goldsmith to King Louis XVI.

The silver pieces also include massive wine coolers, salvers, tureens, sauce boats, two branched candelabra candlesticks, cruet, and cutlery, and are stamped with the Royal

Literary Collaboration

Shanghai, June 22. Tao K'ong-teh, editor of several local periodicals before the war, was arraigned before Judge Tsao Tain in the Shanghai High Court to answer charges of literary collaboration with the enemy.

After the outbreak of hostilities, Tao went to Hong Kong where he published several periodicals. He returned to Shanghai and in 1942 resumed his literary activities under the puppet regime.

Questioned by the Judge, Tao maintained that he was forced to work for the enemy for a livelihood. He attended the puppet Greater East Asia Literary conference "under duress," he said.

The session was adjourned and the defendant remanded pending further investigation. —Associated Press.

Civil Servants Too Poor To Wed

London, June 23. Asserting that their salaries are too low to allow them to marry at a reasonable age, bachelor office workers in the Civil Service are making new pay claims. Instead of the present maximum of £428 reached at 38, they are asking £469 45s at 32.

Bigger annual increments, which are also claimed, would give a clerk £305 a year at 25 instead of £274. For women clerks, a maximum of £350 at 30 is sought instead of the £343 at 36 without prejudice to the demand of the Civil Service unions for equal pay for men and women.

The demand, which affects 150,000 office workers, also asks for the same maximum pay for shorthand typists as for women clerks. Submitting the demands, the Civil Service Alliance draws attention to Mr. Bevin's statement that the Government "hoped to persuade the Treasury to become model employers."

U.S. To Keep Japan Base?

Washington, June 23. Representative Joe Hendricks, Democrat, Florida, said in the House yesterday that "regardless of what anybody says" the United States should maintain a permanent military base in Japan.

Emphasizing that he spoke only for himself and not for War or Navy departments or the Appropriation committee of which he is a member, Hendricks said the military base should be constructed on Tokyo plains.

He added that the United States should keep army or navy bases (or both) at Guam, Saipan, Tinian, Philippines, Okinawa, Marshall, New Caledonia, Manus, Hawaii, Aitua and the Dutch harbour.

The United States, he said, has a right to control the Pacific and is the only nation capable of defending it adequately. —Associated Press.

LEASE-LEND

Moscow, June 23. Tass said that it was learned from informed sources that the Lend-Lease to China would be prolonged under an assumed name until November, 1947, under a new agreement signed by China and the United States.

The official Russian news agency's despatch said that the Kuomintang Army would be armed and supplied with all necessary equipment under the agreement. —Associated Press.

Dhay Wont To Maek It Eazier

New York, June 23. American advocates of simpler spelling have presented a system of supposedly phonetic writing which has no new letters and 49 sounds.

As an illustration of its powers of simplification, Doctor Godfrey Dewey, secretary of the Simplified Spelling Board and Spelling Reform Association, used Lincoln's Gettysburg address, which he said, would be written thus:—

"Forskor and seven yearz ago our faderz braut forth on this kontinent a nue naeshun konsevad in liberti and dedikated to dhe proporzishun dhat aud men ar kreenated eekwal."

Dr. Dewey, who was present at a meeting of spelling experts at Columbia University, asserted that English had the grammatical simplicity and cosmopolitan vocabulary which made it the logical world language except for its intricate and disordered spelling. He did not explain how long it would take English-speaking peoples to master spelling versions similar to "Lincoln's Gettysburg address."

Dr. Dewey hopes that American spelling groups, in co-operation with a British group, can work out a unified worldwide programme.

King Koroki Of The Maoris

Hamilton, N.Z., June 23. The survival of a Maori King in the New Zealand, although the Maoris for more than a century have loyally supported British sovereignty, is one of the strangest of the many constitutional contradictions in the British Commonwealth. A section of the Maoris is now demanding official recognition of the King, although most of the leaders of the race are opposed to the move.

The present holder of the title, King Koroki, is a retiring young man who traces his descent back to the legendary captains of the war canoes which brought the Maoris to New Zealand from a land called Hawaiki centuries ago. He is, however, only the fifth in the line of Maori kings which was created about 90 years ago.

Before the White settlement there was no Maori king. The tribes lived in a state of constant warfare with each other and no chief ever exerted kingship over the whole race. It was only after the arrival of Europeans that the more thoughtful Maori leaders realized the advantages of unity to prevent inter-tribal warfare and to present a united front to the encroachments of the Europeans. This led to the election of the first King, Potatau, who was acknowledged leader by the tribes in the most closely settled and richest area, the centre of the north island. The movement has never been hostile to European sovereignty, but claims that the Maoris should be ruled by Maoris under the British.

This view is not held by other tribes, however, who have never acknowledged the King's leadership. The natives elect four Maori members to Parliament, which gives them a larger proportional representation than Europeans enjoy. The Maori King has never been officially recognized as such, but has been acknowledged by the government as one of the leaders of the race in preserving tribal organization and native culture. It is believed unlikely that the government will recognize the claim. —Associated Press.

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Silverside	1.25	Calf Hearts	.33
Flank Thin	.60	Calf Tongues	1.30
Soup Meat	.75	Calf Livers	1.30
Suet	.80	MUTTON	
Stewing Steak	1.40	Legs	\$1.10
Boneless Beef	1.20	Loins	1.10
Brisket	.75	Shoulder	1.10
Ox Liver	1.15	Breast	.50
Ox Tongue Roots	.87	Neck	.20
Ox Cheeks	.77	Sheep Hearts	.77
Ox Tripe	.57	PORK (10½ ozs. only to each Customer)	
Ox Tails	1.05	Leg of Pork	\$2.00
Ox Hearts	.83	Loin of Pork	2.00
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TO-MORROW
"2,000 WOMEN"

Woman With Turbulent Past Sues For Libel

Rome, June 23.

Cornelia Tanzi, 38-year-old writer, poetess, painter and friend of Mussolini, is among the 50,000 persons expected to celebrate the institution of the Italian Republic, legal experts said today.

She was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for treason and collaboration in Rome in December, 1944.

She was found guilty of having disclosed to the Germans the presence of a number of Italian soldiers and some pre-Allied civilians who had taken refuge in the garden of her villa after the armistice in Italy.

The Public Prosecutor said that she would have asked for the death penalty but he believed that she did not realise the gravity of her action.

Tanzi told the court that she first knew Mussolini in 1939, when she took to him a book she had written and asked his help in cultural matters. Her relations with him were confined to cultural and artistic questions.

In 1942, she asked him to help artists who were having a "difficult time" and he intervened on their behalf.

"Woe" Ansaldo

"He did not do it out of personal sympathy for me because at that time Clara Petacci was his friend," she added.

Clara Petacci was killed with Mussolini by partisans in the village of Dongo, near Como, in April of last year.

Fears Are Groundless

Pikini Atoll, June 22.

Fears that radioactive clouds drifting from the atomic bomb test site might endanger large areas are largely groundless, said Vice-Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, commander of the Atomic Task Force.

He explained that new investigations of high altitude conditions show that the danger of precipitation of radioactive particles is not so great as previously supposed.

A second full-scale rehearsal by all elements of the Army, Navy and Aviation was held yesterday in preparation of a final dress rehearsal by both ships and planes of the task force on June 23.—Associated Press.

Landing

Kwajalein, June 22.

The atom bomb can be landed safely if the drop is cancelled after the take-off, time, said Rear Admiral Parsons, Deputy Commander of the Crossroads Task Force.

In response to a press conference query, Parsons said that the bomb could be disarmed in the air and landed if the mission is called off. Only a very hot fire would activate it if a crash occurred on take-off or landing, he explained, and that is unlikely because the Kwajalein runway, where the atom bombers take off, has water at both extremities.—Associated Press.

Others expected to be freed are: Fulvio Suvich, former Italian Ambassador in Washington; Giovanni ("Voc") Ansaldo, remembered for the prophetic tone of his wartime broadcasts; and two newspaper editors who served Mussolini to the end.

It is considered probable that Giovanni Bottai, former Minister of Education, will not benefit by the amnesty. Bottai is believed to be hiding in ecclesiastical quarters.

The general opinion of the amnesty law, prepared by Togliatti, the Communist Minister of Justice, is that it is unexpectedly generous to Fascists.

Libel Action

One Italian newspaper today carried the headline "It is no longer a crime to be a Fascist."

But Fascists who had grave political responsibilities or were guilty of atrocities or violence will stay in jail.

Meanwhile, Edda Ciano, daughter of Mussolini, now in internment on Lipari Island, has brought action for libel against the editor of the Swiss weekly newspaper "Die Nation."

She calls upon the editor to retract publicly the statements that she is or was: Morally rotten, unprincipled adventures, unscrupulous living with her children on stolen wealth, totally indifferent to news of her husband's death and perhaps the greatest female war criminal on a par with the murderers of German death camps.

In addition she claims damages for defamation of character.

Turbulent Past

At the preliminary hearing held in Zurich to ascertain whether the affair could be settled out of court, the Countess's counsel said: "Epithets such as those used are bound to injure the reputation of any woman even though her past may be as turbulent as that of my client."

The defence council said that Edda Ciano had been given privileges and liberties denied to other refugees during her stay in Switzerland, adding: "It is apparent that in bringing this case, Madame Ciano is trying to calumniate her integrity by securing a verdict in a neutral court."

Efforts to secure an amicable settlement having proved fruitless, the case will come before the Bernese court in the near future.

It was reported today that Edda will be among the 30,000 prisoners to be freed by the Italian Republic's amnesty decree. She has been interned about one year.—Reuter.

MUFTI LEAVES CAIRO

Cairo, June 23.

Hajamin el Hussein, the Mufti of Jerusalem, left here with King Farouk and members of the Egyptian Royal Court for Alexandria, according to an unconfirmed report here.—Reuter.

A QUIZ-CROSS WORD

White House Doctor

HORIZONTAL
1.7 Pictured
White House physician.
Col.
Harry
12 Consumed
13 Idea
15 Aviator
16 Lease
17 Thick end of a log
19 Unfettered
20 Scoff
22 Id est (ab.)
23 Watchful
24 New York (ab.)
25 Mother of Uranus (myth.)
26 Stove part
29 Roman magistrate
33 Boat paddle
34 Precipice
35 Garret
36 Garden tools
40 Company (ab.)
41 Alleged force
42 Doctrine
45 Apostle (ab.)
47 Exposes
51 Angers
52 Entreaty
54 Herb
55 Pastry
56 Rubbish
58 Card game
59 Cars
60 Hieroglyphic device

VERTICAL
1 Armed conflicts
2 Solar disk
3 Smooth
4 Fe is
5 Army man
6 Male swan
7 Obtained
8 Registered nurse (ab.)
9 Rabbit
10 Genus of maples
11 Encounter
14 Native (mix)
17 Canvas shelter
19 Run away
21 Cereal grain
22 Era
26 Gazel
27 Rodent
28 Skill
30 Kind
31 Falsehood
32 Abstract being
36 Frozen desserts
37 Folding bed
38 Steal
39 First man
42 Points
43 Great Lake
44 Require
45 Linen vestment
46 Persian fairy
48 Vex
49 Grecian
50 Fortice
52 Footlike part
53 Point a weapon
56 Debit note (ab.)
57 Spain (ab.)

FOOD ASSURANCE TO BRITAIN

Washington, June 23.

It was learned authoritatively today that Mr. John Strachey, the British Food Minister, has received a renewed assurance from the United States Secretary for Agriculture, Mr. Clayton P. Anderson, that the first 200,000 tons of wheat contributed by Britain to the world famine pool this year, will be replaced shortly from the new United States harvest.

It is understood, however, that the replenishment will not constitute any increase in supplies already expected by the British Ministry of Food. It will not make any difference to the plans for possible bread rationing in Britain.—Reuter.

Action On Franco Spain Demanded

New York, June 23.

Alexandro Parodi, French delegate to the United Nations Security Council, today demanded that the Spanish question be kept before the United Nations, despite the Russian veto of the sub-committee recommendation.

Parodi broadcast that "after the stand taken by the Security Council on the Iranian issue, we cannot afford to let the Spanish issue drop, veto or no veto. We must not give up. This issue is too important."

"We must not permit conditions to exist in Spain which might make it the springboard for some future war. I think it is essential that some action be taken against Franco," he declared.

Only Poland's original resolution for an immediate break with Spain remains on the Council calendar.

Parodi, who is also a delegate to the Atomic Energy Commission, called for international control of the atom and "full rights of inspection everywhere in the world."

"Unless we can get unity of control of the atom, the United Nations will not be worth 10 francs as a force against war," he stated.

Dr. Oscar Lange, Polish delegate, said he would demand a vote on his Spanish resolution when the Council meets at 7 p.m. today, to put the British recommendation of the Council "on historical record."—Associated Press.

Canada Cold, Say Soviets

Ottawa, June 22.

Liya Ehrenberg, noted Russian writer, and fellow Soviet journalists who have been visiting Canada in the course of their North American tour, said today that they were cutting their stay short after having found the country "cold."

"I have been impressed by the coldness of the climate here—and I am not speaking just of the weather," one of the trio, General Mikhail Galaktionov, Military editor of "Pravda," told newsmen.

Canada is in the midst of prosecuting a dozen government officials charged with aiding a Moscow-directed "espionage network" here.

Galaktionov said, "Our reception in the United States was much warmer and much more hospitable. Here it is different. We are guests of the Canadian Government, but editorialists in the press ask why we have come now. We cannot reconcile these two views."—Associated Press.

INDIAN SOLDIERS ON TRIAL

Batavia, June 23.

Indian soldiers of the garrison of Christmas Island, 200 miles south of Java, who are alleged to have murdered their British commanding officer, Captain Williams, and four British N.C.O.s, in their beds shortly before the Japanese landed in 1942, are expected to be court-martialed here next month.

The garrison consisted, in 1942, of one British officer, four N.C.O.s, one Victoria Cross Commissioned Officer and about 20 Indian other ranks.

Most of the Indian members of the garrison have been recovered from Japanese hands.—Reuter.

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A SENSATION OF SUSPENSE!

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HENRY DANIELL EUSTACE WYATT
DAVID CLYDE GAVIN MUIR
Written and Produced by DWIGHT TAYLOR

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TUESDAY 25th JUNE
WEDNESDAY 26th JUNE

2. The "DAIRY FARM" dockets when presented will be exchanged for OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT RATION CARDS and holders will then be entitled to draw supplies in accordance with quantities of various items shown on such Government Ration Cards.

3. New Applicants in possession of Government Ration Cards may present same and draw supplies for June up till the 29th June.

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Lower Silk Forecast

New York, June 23.
 Silk industry sources today
 reported that recent offerings
 of Italian silk at \$11 per pound
 have attracted only a small
 number of buyers.

The International Statistical
 Bureau, a private trade report-
 ing organization, tells its
 clients "look for raw silk to sell
 at least one-third lower over
 the next few months."

Commenting on the delay in
 offerings of Japanese silk
 which is expected to be sold by
 a government agency, the
 United States Commercial
 Bureau said "one significant
 result of this delay was the
 lengthened period during which
 the market could work off pro-
 ducts made of silk bought at
 high prices a short while ago."

New York merchants have
 reported that customers are
 dissatisfied with the high prices
 which were necessarily placed
 on the silk stockings recently
 offered for sale. There has
 been considerable public resist-
 ance to the prices quoted for
 other silk products such as
 piece-goods (yarn goods) the
 merchants also reported.

In predicting a decline in
 prices, the Statistical Bureau
 said a reduction of less than
 one-third from the current
 prices—around \$11 a pound—
 would not satisfy knitters and
 weavers who want prices
 stabilized at a low enough level
 to permit volume of selling.
 Associated Press.

FOREIGN DEBT SERVICE

New York, June 23.
 Dean John Madden of the
 New York University reported
 that the full debt service was
 paid last year on roughly half
 of the total of \$1,863,081,625
 of publicly offered foreign dol-
 lar outstanding on Dec. 31,
 1945.

Dean Madden, director of the
 University's Institute of Inter-
 national Finance, said this re-
 presented a slight gain over the
 1944 servicing of the foreign
 debt.—Associated Press.

Tahiti, June 21.
 By orders of the French govern-
 ment, all copra from French
 Oceania, must be sent to
 France. Shipments to the United
 States west coast have ceased.
 —Associated Press.

U.S. Plans Big Rubber Reserve

(By Gareth Muchmore)

New York, June 23.

The United States rubber industry is planning
 to establish new reserves of national rubber
 and to make use of increased quantities of
 synthetic rubber, it is learned.

As much as 150,000 to 200,000 tons of natural rub-
 ber may be placed in reserve during 1947, ac-
 cording to E. J. Thomas, president of the
 Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

During 1947 the United
 States rubber industry expects
 to import 350,000 tons to 400,-
 000 tons of natural rubber, but
 only 200,000 will be used in
 manufacturing, according to
 present plans.

Consumption in 1946
 United States consumption of
 rubber during 1946, of the
 natural and synthetic types,
 will total about 200,000 tons, it
 is estimated. Earlier this year,
 it had been planned to use 600,-
 000 tons of synthetic and 300,-
 000 tons of natural rubber.

Thomas estimates now that
 700,000 tons of this year's con-
 sumption will be of synthetic.
 Synthetic rubber tires still
 are not equal to tires made of
 natural rubber, Dr. R. P. Din-
 more of the Goodyear Company
 reports, but he predicts im-
 provements that will permit a
 tire made of synthetic rubber
 to be driven 100,000 miles, or
 nearly twice the present endur-
 ance of tires.

"It would be a reversal of
 our whole experience if it
 (synthetic) did not ultimately
 become superior (to natural
 rubber)," said Dinmore.

The Manufactures
 Thomas said the automobile
 tire manufacturing industry,
 world's greatest consumer of
 rubber, is manufacturing at the
 rate of 66,000,000 tires a year,
 John L. Collier, president of
 the H. F. Goodrich Company,
 said the tire manufacturing in-
 dustry could, if necessary, pro-
 duce 85,000,000 to 90,000,000
 tires a year.

Collier, in an estimate of
 rubber consumption in the
 United States, said that in the
 first three months of 1946 a
 tire was made of synthetic
 rubber, Dr. R. P. Dinmore of
 the Goodyear Company reports,
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Bright Crop Prospects

Washington, June 23.

The United States depart-
 ment of agriculture reported a
 mid-June survey of production
 prospects of the major growing
 areas indicated a wheat crop of
 1,033,139,000 bushels, an in-
 crease of approximately 7,500,-
 000 over the June 1 forecast.

A crop of over 1,250,000,000
 bushels would be needed to meet
 the unrestricted prospective
 domestic demands and foreign
 relief requirements, officials
 said.

Winter wheat prospects im-
 proved while spring prospects
 declined.—Associated Press.

INTERNATIONAL WAGE MINIMUM

Seattle, June 23.

The international labour or-
 ganization, the Maritime Con-
 ference Wages and Hours Com-
 mittee, voted today by 84 to
 35 to approve the \$64 monthly
 wage minimum for seafarers of
 all nationalities.

The United States delegates
 refrained from voting on the
 grounds that the figure has no
 relation with the monetary
 economy of America.

Employer delegates almost
 unanimously aligned in voting
 against worker and government
 delegates.—Associated Press.

PHILCO EXPORTS TO SHANGHAI

New York, June 22.

The Journal of Commerce
 quoted Dempster McIntosh,
 president of the Philco Inter-
 national Corporation as saying
 orders already placed for
 Philco radio receivers and re-
 frigerators by the Central Radio
 Manufacturing works of Shang-
 hai indicate the latter company
 may become one of the largest
 of the company's 140 export
 distributors.

He added that despite the
 ravages of war, the Chinese
 purchasing power remained a
 substantial market for Ameri-
 can appliances and was rapidly
 expanding.—Associated Press.

TREASURY POSITION

Washington, June 23.

The position of the United
 States Treasury on June 13
 compared with the correspond-
 ing date of a year ago, is:
 Total debt: \$271,169,815,
 454.60 and \$242,787,264,689.23.
 Gold: \$20,270,036,
 646.34 and \$20,267,669,641.80.
 Associated Press.

CHINA MISSION

Washington, June 22.

Eight agricultural specialists,
 headed by Dr. Claude Hitch-
 son, Vice-President and Dean
 of Agriculture at the University
 of California, left Washington
 today on a mission to China.
 Their plane's destination is
 Shanghai.—Associated Press.

New York, June 22.

Directors of Textron, Inc.,
 formerly the Atlantic Rayon
 Corporation, voted today to sub-
 mit to stockholders Aug. 15 a
 recapitalization plan involving
 an increase of the present
 1,700,000 shares of common
 stock to 4,000,000 and a 2 for 1
 split of the present common
 shares.—Associated Press.

New York, June 22.

The Valspar Corporation and
 subsidiaries reported for the
 six months ended May 31 a net
 profit of \$299,000, equal to 59
 cents each on common share,
 compared with 25 cents for the
 same period last year.—As-
 sociated Press.

Small Ships Preparing For Pacific Service

Washington, June 23.

Reconversion Director John Snyder said today a
 large number of small vessels had been re-
 paired by the Army and Navy, and turned
 over to China, the Philippines and UNRRA.

He said steps are underway
 to expedite the repair and dis-
 posal of other vessels under
 1,500 tons in the Pacific for the
 relief programme.

The vessels include small
 freighters, landing craft, mine-
 sweepers, tugs, lighters, river-
 boats.

Snyder said the United States
 intends to assist in the relief
 and rehabilitation of the Pac-
 ific areas by restoring inter-
 island coastal and river small
 vessel traffic as promptly as
 possible.

"Due to the ravages of war,
 most of the small craft in that
 area are not operable and

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

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 10 Pedder Street
 Tel. 30311.

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA S. N. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS

S.S. EMPIRE PERLIS to Straits and Calcutta 27th June

S.S. ESANG to Shanghai and Tientsin 28th June

ARRIVALS

S.S. ESANG from Swatow 25th June

S.S. KUTSANG from Singapore and Calcutta 25th June

S.S. YUENSANG from Shanghai 24th June

IN PORT

S.S. SAMDART Buoy A.13

S.S. KWANSANG Kowloon Dock

S.S. EMPIRE PERLIS Kowloon Dock

M.V. HICKORY CREST T.S.R. Wharf.

All the above subject to alteration with notice.

All intending Passengers are requested to register their names as
 far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave.

Agents:

THE GLEN LINE LTD.

M.V. GLENOGLE Sailing for United Kingdom, Antwerp,
 Amsterdam and Rotterdam 24th June

S.S. NELEUS due from United Kingdom early July

S.S. SAMSETTE due from United Kingdom mid July

Managing Agents

AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE

M.V. NEWBROUGH due from Melbourne 11th July

Agents: PRINCE LINE LTD.

S.S. SAMAVON due from U.S.A. 24th June

S.S. SAMTREDY due from U.S.A. about mid July

Agents:

ANGLO-CANADIAN STEAMSHIPS LTD.

S.S. GARDEN PARK arrived from Vancouver B-28 Buoy

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

AGENTS:

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI

S.S. "TSINAN" 2 p.m. 24th June

S.S. "HUFEH" 2 p.m. 1st July

S.S. "KWEIYANG" (Passenger only) 2 p.m. 27th June

S.S. "ANHUI" 2 p.m. 24th June

S.S. "ANHUI" (Passenger only) Noon 30th June

S.S. "NINGHAI" 4 p.m. 25th June

S.S. "FATSHAN" 8 a.m. 27th June

Subject to alteration without notice.

For Freight and Saloon Passages all lines, please apply to:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Connaught Road, Central, Telephone 30331 (Private exchange).

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY

Ship	From	Due
"HONG KONG"	Bombay	July 1st.
"SAMVANNAH"	Bombay	July 4th.
"HICKORY MOUNT"	U.K.	Mid-July

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"NIDAROS"	Calcutta	July 2nd.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Passengers and freight to Australia.

For full particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

SAILING TO PORT SAID, LIVERPOOL VIA STRAITS.

ADRASTUS 25th June

TEUCER 3rd July

SAILING FOR LIVERPOOL VIA N.E.I. STRAITS.

LAOMEDON 25th June

VESSEL DUE.

MENELAUS from U.K. via Straits early July

For

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STUDIO SERVICE
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7, D'Aguilar St., H.K. Kowloon Branch:
Tel. 22019 9, Middle Rd., Kow.

CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1946.

THE PLACE TO EAT
IS

Jimmy's Kitchen

Chiller Story Of Atomic Warfare

New York, June 23.
A horrifying picture of how atomic warfare may be used secretly over a number of years to destroy the social and economic life of a nation has been given by the French High Commissioner for Atomic Energy, Professor Frederic Joliot-Curie.

Professor Joliot-Curie, with his wife, won the Nobel Prize in 1935 for research work in "induced" radio activity.

Professor Joliot-Curie said that secrecy could cause a race in scientific armaments. A great power might hasten to discover and use more secret and terrible arms, he said.

He said the day might come when a country would suddenly realise that for five years it had been subjected to secret atomic assault.

"Even a country which has felt secure in the possession of 100 atomic bombs might awaken to find its statisticians warning: 'For five years now, the number of abortions in central districts has grown to such proportions that there is not one normal birth in six; in the coastal ports there are destroying hargests, while drought in the north has deprived the country of a quarter of its electrical energy.'"

"The enemy at that moment," added Professor Joliot-Curie, "might already have obtained decisive victories, and the country would be conquered without having fought."

"All that would be left to it would be to capitulate, and to destroy the stock of atomic bombs on which it had blindly called for its security and which will have proved as a line of concrete in 1940."

Eisenhower Reports

(Continued from Page 1)

General Eisenhower, in a chapter devoted to the final phase of the campaign, tells of Allied preparations to deal with a possible last stand by the Germans in Norway. He states that a task force was assembled in Scotland under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Thorne, in the event of the German garrison in Norway attempting to hold out after its isolation had been effected.

General Eisenhower concludes his report with a tribute to the devotion and skill of the service forces. He does not forget "the civilian workers of factory and farm who provided us with unstinted means."

RADIO

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1946.
STUDIO: "I LIKE WHAT I LIKE" BY LES KONG

Z.B.W. HONG KONG broadcast on a frequency of 345 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., 8.00 to 8.45 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m., also on 9.52 Megacycles.

H.K.T.
12.30 p.m., Daily Programme Summary.
12.32 p.m., News of the Day.
1.00 p.m., News, Weather Forecast & Announcements.

1.10 p.m., "Music Time" ENSA.
1.15 p.m., "Albums" - Suite: There's a Tramp.

2.00 p.m., "Close Down".
4.30 p.m., Humorous Variety.
7.00 p.m., "Straw Hat" - Suite: Waltz & Tangoes.

7.30 p.m., "Studio: I Like What I Like" by Les Kong.

8.00 p.m., "London Relay" - News.
8.15 p.m., "Services" - Music: Hall ENSA.

8.45 p.m., "From the Silver Screen".
9.15 p.m., "Songs by Elsie Suddaby & Dennis Noble".

9.30 p.m., "Piano Parade" - Music: Spunk.

9.40 p.m., "We Play for You" - Effects (Violin) and the London Symphony Orchestra.

10.00 p.m., "London Relay" - News.
10.05 p.m., "Music for Dancing".
11.00 p.m., "Close Down".

Programme marked ENSA are recorded specially for Services Entertainment by the Department of National Services Entertainment.

Radio SEAC

Radio SEAC, Ceylon, the Services station, broadcasting on a frequency of 15120 Kcs. (19.84 metres) from 0600 to 1715; 6075 Kcs. (49.38 metres) from 0800 to 1600 and from 1745 to 2230, and 3395 Kcs. (88.36 metres) from 1630 to 2230.

Items marked * are produced by Overseas Recorded Broadcasting Service, and items marked ** London Transcription Service.

MONDAY, JUNE 24th - 0600 Music On The Air; 0630 The News and Home News (BBC);

0645 Morning Star; 0700 SEAC Hit Parade; 0730 Light Orchestra Concert (BBC); 0800 The News and "From Today's Papers" (BBC); 0810 Programme Announcements; 0815 SEAC Show;

0845 Key On The Keys; 0900 Forces Educational Broadcasts; 0920 Musical Interlude; 0930 The News and Home News (BBC);

0940 Programme Announcements; 0945 9 Boys and a Girl; 1000 Bright and Shining (BBC); 1030 Fanfare; 1100 News Headlines; 1101 Voices in Harmony; 1115 Personal Call; 1145 Rhythm in The Sun; 1200 News Headlines;

1201 Yours For The Asking; 1300 Geraldine; 1330 BBC News (BBC); 1430 Bandstand; 1400 Globe Trot; 1430 Playhouse; 1500 Three O'clock Special; 1530 Music With A Lift; 1600 Programme for West African Forces or Guest Star; 1630 The News and Home News (BBC); 1645 Keyboard Club; 1715 India and Ceylon Half Hour; 1745 Sporting World; 1800 Radio SEAC World and Home News Flash; 1805 Heard Melodies Are Sweet; 1900 In Concert Style; 1930 Dinner Dances; 2000 Monday Swing Session; 2030 Radio Newsreel (BBC); 2045 Programme Announcements; 2050 Forces Favourites (BBC); 2130 The News and "From Today's Papers" (BBC); 2145 Sleepy Lagoon; 2200 Welsh Half Hour (BBC); 2230 Close Down.

Iceland Wants U.S. For Time Being

London, June 23.

Iceland wants America to continue the occupation of the bases there until Iceland can take over the United Nations Security Council disposal of them, a well-informed Icelandic source said today.

"The United States wants to lease the bases they have built on a long term basis," the source explained. "That would undoubtedly result in international diplomatic complications and that is exactly what the Icelandic people want to avoid."

He added that Iceland has not now available the skilled technicians to maintain the American built airports.

Further he said it was not desirable that lack of maintenance should deteriorate the bases that might be of great value to the United Nations Security forces.

It is added, he added, it will be convenient to any use the United Nations, he added, it will be convenient to any use the United Nations, he added, it will be convenient to any use the United Nations.

Referring to an article by "New York Times" military correspondent Hanson W. Baldwin reporting a "struggle" between Russia and the United States over Iceland, the source said: "It should be quite obvious that Iceland does not want American soldiers on her soil or soldiers of any other nationality."

Penicillin For The Heart

London, June 23.

Victory over a hitherto fatal form of heart disease may result from a new penicillin treatment that has been tried out in Britain. Previously, this disease, bacterial endocarditis, ended in death for nearly all those who suffered from it.

Some months ago the British Medical Research Council instituted trials at centres throughout Britain. A report has now been published in the "British Medical Journal" and this shows that of 147 persons treated with penicillin for this disease 81 had been apparently cured.

United Kingdom physicians have been seeking a penicillin cure for bacterial endocarditis since the early days of the discovery of the drug by Sir Alexander Fleming at St. Mary's Hospital, London. At the start it seemed doubtful if penicillin would be successful.

In addition, research was hampered by the fact that the treatment necessitated very large doses and the demand for penicillin was enormous.

When supplies became adequate the research team began their attack on the disease on a greatly increased scale. These latest experiments have revealed the secret—treatment must be continued much longer than is usual with other penicillin uses.

Increased doses are no substitute for this long treatment. The course now recommended lasts over 28 days.

"PAX AMERICANA"

Moscow, June 23.
The concept of an "American peace" was attacked by Professor Evgeny Tarle, the famed Soviet historian, in an article in "Red Star," the Red Army newspaper.

Professor Tarle declared that the phrase, "American peace" which he said appeared in American newspapers after the disclosure of the atomic bomb, recalled the phrases, "Roman peace" ("Pax Romana"), and "German peace."

"The Soviet people never recognized the 'German peace,' and they will never recognize the 'American peace' from any other state," he said—*Reuter*.

MORE HONOURS LISTED

London, June 23.

Stage and film stars, scientists and aircraft technicians and thousands of ordinary men and women who played their part in achieving victory are included in the additional honours list published today.

Among them are George Formby, one of Britain's leading film comedians, and B. S. Greenwood, aviation engineer, responsible for much work on the Gloucester jet aircraft which won the air speed record for Britain this year.

At a later date, honours are awarded to war correspondents who are to be announced.

Included in today's list were, Officers of the Order of the British Empire (Civil Division): John Coyle, Chief Engineer, ss. "Ranohi" of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company. Reverend Mervyn Armstrong, lately Seamen's Welfare Adviser and Director of Seamen's Welfare, Indian Ministry of War Transport. Miss Joan Welford, Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. Welfare Service, India, and S.E.A.C. John Constable Broom, acting director of the Laboratory of Tropical Medicine, Wellcome Research Institution. Captain William Moss Horsfall, Master of the ss. "Loreto," Pacific Steam Navigation Company. Miss Helen Gwendolyn John, Secretary of the English Speaking Union.

Frederick Johnston, Chief Engineer Officer of the ss. "Sanacoco," Pacific Steam Navigation Company. Captain Ian McClean, master of the ss. "Subadar," Asiatic Steam Navigation Company. Arthur George Salisbury, deputy accountant of the General India Office. Captain Theodore L. Shurrock, master of the ss. "Empire Doun," Orient Steam Navigation Company. Sydney Walker Sterling, Chief Engineer Officer of the ss. "Yenanyang," Burma Oil Company.

Members of the Order of the British Empire (Civil Division): Albert Edward Bamberger, Assistant to Political A.D.C. to Secretary of State for India and Burma. Henry W. John Manley, Assistant India Office. Alfred William Nichols, Secretary of the United Kingdom and India Shipments Conference. Mistress Jessica Dild Rutherford, employed at Ministry of Transport Headquarters in Bombay. Stanley Augustus Seys, Superintendent Executive Officer India Office.

Companion of the Imperial Service Order: Joseph George Griek, principal India Office—*Reuter*.

England's captain, Hammond, got a special cheer from the crowd as he took his stand and averted the hat trick. But he himself had a narrow shave the same over when he off-drove Amarnath for four, all run.

On the last run, the ball was felled at deep mid-off and flung to Amarnath who hurled it to the wicket-keeper Hindlekar.

Hindlekar whipped off the balls just as Hammond scrambled home.

After this shock Hammond settled down easily and appeared content to play maiden overs from Amarnath, one of which was bowled in just a minute.

Amarnath bowled with such accuracy he sent down six successive maidens before Hammond broke the sequence with a single through cover.

Mankad was brought on for Hazare at the Pavilion end and Hammond greeted him with an effortless four through the covers.

Wonderful Catch

Washbrook, who was playing confidently, then sent Mankad to the ropes for another four, getting up England's first 50 in 55 minutes.

With 45 runs added in as many minutes, Amarnath then got his third successive wicket from a wonderful piece of fielding by Mankad.

Just as he looked set, Washbrook fell for Amarnath's leg trap. He turned out to find leg where Mankad, fielding close in, held it an inch from the ground as he fell forward to get it, rolling over on the ground.

It was a brilliant catch which fieldsmen and spectators alike applauded. Mankad's captain walked up and shook his hand.

Washbrook had made 27 and the score was now 61 for three, with Hammond 24 not out and three extras.

Hardstaff joined his kipper and the crowd sat back to watch a potentially lucrative partnership. Instead they were only to see Hammond clean bowled by a faster one from Amarnath, almost immediately. He had made 33 and the fourth wicket was down for 70.

Gibb, the wicket-keeper then came in, according to a changed batting plan ordered by Hammond to meet the emergency. He played his part so successfully that he was still in at the end of the day with 23 to his great credit scored in nearly an hour.

Yorkshireman Saves Situation

Gibb's arrival meant a much quieter pace all round, with the English batsmen now taking no chances. Hardstaff, however, showed some life occasionally, and suddenly turned Amarnath to the leg boundary.

Shinde was brought on to vary the Indian attack and should have had Gibb's wicket more than once. Hardstaff punished Shinde's loose ones while Gibb held his ground and the pair sent up the first 100 in 105 minutes.

Hardstaff was now at his best, pulling Amarnath for more leg boundaries.

Nayudu then displaced the tiring Amarnath, who had bowled 24 overs with 11 maidens, taking all four of England's wickets for a cost of only 42 runs.

Only a short time remained for play. Gibb attempted a hit, but an almost certain four was stopped by the fleet-footed Gul Mahomed. Gibb made up for it by turning a bad leg ball from Nayudu to the fine leg boundary for the last stroke of the day.

With stumps drawn, Hardstaff and Gibb returned unharmed to the Pavilion to the applause of the crowd after adding a valuable 50 in 47 minutes to England's slim total, leaving them still 65 runs behind with six wickets in hand.

Incident-Filled First Day Of Test

Lords, London, June 22.
England were 135 for four wickets down in reply to India's first innings of 200 at the end of the opening day of the season's first Test Match here.

Few Test Matches could have had so many incidents crowded into the first day. In all, 14 wickets fell through the day for 335 runs.

More English wickets might have gone if the Indians, after ending their own innings just at the tea interval, had been able to press home their advantage gained in the last few hours of the day with the superb bowling of the medium-paced Amarnath.

In one remarkable spell, Amarnath alone silenced England's batting battery by dismissing Hutton, Compton, Washbrook and the English captain Hammond, for 24 runs in 17 overs, nine of which were maidens.

Amarnath's feat matched the bowling earlier in the day of Surrey's Alec Bedser, who took seven Indian wickets for 49, an unusual feat for a new Test player. Bedser is also a medium-paced bowler.

Keen fielding backed up England's definitely hostile attack to put the Indians out for 200 by tea time. Two good partnerships, however, including a fine 10th wicket stand after a very shaky start, finally gave India the highest total their teams have ever made at Lords. Their previous best at Lords was 189 in 1932.

Atomic Effect

England opened immediately after tea and the crowd of 30,000 who packed the ground for a day of sunshine and excellent cricket, settled down to watch Hutton and Washbrook meet the Indian attack from Amarnath and Hazare.

Both the English batsmen appeared to settle in comfortably on the easy-playing wicket. Washbrook hit Hazare through the covers quickly for four and runs came at one a minute, a promising pace.

This clearly worried Pataudi, the Indian captain, who at once called a quick change. He spotted that Amarnath's inswinging was running away due to a miscalculation of the wind, so he switched him to Hazare's end.

The effect was almost atomic. To the gasps of the thousands in the stands, Amarnath got first Hutton and then Compton, first wicket down, with successive balls with the total only 16.

Hammond's Escape

Hutton was well caught by Nayudu in Amarnath's leg trap and Compton had his wickets spread cleanly the very next ball.

England's captain, Hammond, got a special cheer from the crowd as he took his stand and averted the hat trick. But he himself had a narrow shave the same over when he off-drove Amarnath for four, all run.

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Amarnath bowled with such accuracy he sent down six successive maidens before Hammond broke the sequence with a single through cover.

Mankad was brought on for Hazare at the Pavilion end and Hammond greeted him with an effortless four through the covers.

Wonderful Catch

Washbrook, who was playing confidently, then sent Mankad to the ropes for another four, getting up England's first 50 in 55 minutes.

With 45 runs added in as many minutes, Amarnath then got his third successive wicket from a wonderful piece of fielding by Mankad.

Just as he looked set, Washbrook fell for Amarnath's leg trap. He turned out to find leg where Mankad, fielding close in, held it an inch from the ground as he fell forward to get it, rolling over on the ground.

It was a brilliant catch which fieldsmen and spectators alike applauded. Mankad's captain walked up and shook his hand.

Washbrook had made 27 and the score was now 61 for three, with Hammond 24 not out and three extras.

Hardstaff joined his kipper and the crowd sat back to watch a potentially lucrative partnership. Instead they were only to see Hammond clean bowled by a faster one from Amarnath, almost immediately. He had made 33 and the fourth wicket was down for 70.

Gibb, the wicket-keeper then came in, according to a changed batting plan ordered by Hammond to meet the emergency. He played his part so successfully that he was still in at the end of the day with 23 to his great credit scored in nearly an hour.

Yorkshireman Saves Situation

Gibb's arrival meant a much quieter pace all round, with the English batsmen now taking no chances. Hardstaff, however, showed some life occasionally, and suddenly turned Amarnath to the leg boundary.

Shinde was brought on to vary the Indian attack and should have had Gibb's wicket more than once. Hardstaff punished Shinde's loose ones while Gibb held his ground and the pair sent up the first 100 in 105 minutes.

Hardstaff was now at his best, pulling Amarnath for more leg boundaries.

Nayudu then displaced the tiring Amarnath, who had bowled 24 overs with 11 maidens, taking all four of England's wickets for a cost of only 42 runs.

Only a short time remained for play. Gibb attempted a hit, but an almost certain four was stopped by the fleet-footed Gul Mahomed. Gibb made up for it by turning a bad leg ball from Nayudu to the fine leg boundary for the last stroke of the day.

With stumps drawn, Hardstaff and Gibb returned unharmed to the Pavilion to the applause of the crowd after adding a valuable 50 in 47 minutes to England's slim total, leaving them still 65 runs behind with six wickets in hand.

Segura Beats Dinny Pails

London, June 22.

Little Pancho Segura of Ecuador pulled off a major upset today by defeating top seeded Dinny Pails of Australia in the torrid final of the London grass court tennis championships today.

The score was 6-4, 0-5 and 6-4.

The all-American women's final favourite, Pauline Betz, beat Margaret Osborne 6-8, 6-3 and 6-3 in a brilliant match underlining the fact that American girls are in a class by themselves at the moment.

Segura's victory, on the eve of the All England Championship at Wimbledon, was a stunning surprise. He had advanced into the final when Jack Kramer, seeded number two behind Pails for the Wimbledon tournament, withdrew from the semi-finals because of a blister on his hand, but he was not rated much of a chance against the stocky Australian, who came to England with a tremendous build-up as the finest newcomer to Australian tennis in years.

Segura won the first set behind a terrific service that Pails could not match but Pails, concentrating on the Ecuadorian's backhand, ran off the second set and quickly set the stage for a dramatic decisive third act. Smiling and chattering on the court, Segura's mood changed to one of fierce concentration at critical moments.—*Reuter*.

The Doubles

London, June 23.

Dinny Pails and Geoffrey Brown, of Australia, beat R. Buser and H. Huender, of Switzerland, 6-1, 6-4, to win the men's doubles final in the London Tennis Championship.

In the women's doubles final between four American girls, Miss Louise Brough and Miss Mary Kay Osbourne beat Miss Pauline Betz and Miss Doris Hart, 6-2, 6-1.—*Reuter*.

Cleveland Inds. Purchased

Cleveland, Ohio, June 23.

The Cleveland Indians of the American League, home owned for 19 years, today became the property of a syndicate headed by Bill Veeck, of Chicago, and including B. Hope, radio and film comedian.

Veeck, 32, former Marine and former owner of the Milwaukee Brewers of the American Association announced he would be president of the new club and Harry Grabiner, Alva Bradley and Robert Peckinpah would be vice-presidents.

Purchase price of the Indians was not announced but it reportedly ranged between \$1,750,000 and \$2,000,000.

The purchase involved the league park and the club's minor league interests.—*Associated Press*.

LOCKE WINS AGAIN

Manchester, June 23.

Bobby Locke, the 29-year-old South African golf champion, for the second time in a month has won another major British tournament, the £1,600 Trophy, which ended here today.

It was the last big tournament before the British Open, on July 7. Locke, with rounds of 73, 69, 71 and 74, had an aggregate of 287 for 72 holes. He finished two strokes ahead of the little Welshman B. A. S. Rees, who led in the first round. The Yorkshire Ryder Cup player Jack Bushon broke the course record in the third round with a score of 65.—*Reuter*.

Russia Defeated Britain 18 to 6 in the four-day chess tournament played by radio. Russia beat the American team similarly last year.—Associated Press.

Campbell To Use The Jet

Windermere, June 23.

Using a jet speedboat, Sir Malcolm Campbell intends to make a new attempt on the world's record in the autumn.

This will probably take place in the Lake District.

"I intend using the same, hull as the Bluebird II, with a jet engine," he said. "This is the first time a power unit of this kind has been fitted to a boat. It will replace the two 1,800 horse-power Rolls-Royce engines of former craft."

At present exhaustive tests are being made in a tank and wind tunnel as aerodynamics play a big part in speeds.

In August, 1939, piloting Bluebird II, on Coniston Water, he achieved a speed of 141 miles an hour, beating his own previous record established on Lake Halliwell, near Lucerne, in 1938, by nearly 11 miles an hour.

Sir Malcolm, who is 60, intends to pilot the boat himself.

U.S. Baseball

Cleveland, June 23.

Cleveland of the American League defeated the League Leading Boston Red Sox 4 to 3 Saturday. Krakauskas did the pitching for the Indians.

New York's Yankees plastered three Detroit pitchers to defeat the Tigers 5 to 3. Red Ruffing hurled for the Yanks.

Philadelphia came from behind to beat the Chicago White Sox 5 to 2 with Fowler pitching.

One night game remains to be played.

In the National League St. Louis upset Brooklyn 5 to 1 to reduce the Dodgers' league lead to 1½ games.

The Chicago Cubs took a doubleheader from the New York Giants, winning the first game 5 to 2 and the second 8 to 5.

The Philadelphia Phillies upset Cincinnati twice, taking the opener 3 to 2 and the nightcap 5 to 2.

Rip Sewell's wild pitch in the 10th inning enabled Boston to edge out Pittsburgh 4 to 3.

American League

Boston	3	6	1
Cleveland	4	10	1
New York	5	13	2
Detroit	3	5	1
Philadelphia	5	16	1
Chicago	2	9	0

National League

St. Louis	5	8	1
Brooklyn	1	9	0
First game:			
Chicago	5	7	1
New York	2	9	0
Second game:			
Chicago	8	11	2
New York	5	8	0
First game:			
Cincinnati	2	12	4
Philadelphia	3	7	1
Second game:			
Cincinnati	2	6	2
Philadelphia	5	8	0
Boston	4	7	1
Pittsburgh	3	0	1

—Associated Press.

COUNTY CRICKET

London, June 23.

Close of play scores in County Cricket matches today were: At Burton: Derbyshire 70 (Glick four for 19), Lancashire 235 for six (Peace 88).

At Brentwood: Essex 323 for nine declared (Avery 102), Northamptonshire 8 for one.

At Gloucester: Middlesex 152 (Goddard six for 72), Gloucestershire 128 for seven.